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Introduction

In January 2000, Intertech Services Corporation, Inc. (ISC) was asked to assess the student capacity and loading of existing facilities within the Lincoln County School District. In providing these services, Intertech was charged with the following tasks:

1. Evaluate Growth and Fiscal Characteristics
 - A. Demographic Information
 1. Population
 2. County history
 3. Economic issues
 4. Community development
 5. Growth patterns
 - B. Current and projected land use patterns
 - C. Bonded Indebtedness
2. Perform Enrollment and Capacity Analysis
 - A. Historical information on student enrollment
 - B. Unusual factors that may affect future enrollments
 - C. Analyze data to make statistical projections
 - D. Information related to each school and its use of space for instruction
 - E. Information related to class or group size limits (state mandates, accreditation, etc.)
 - F. Maximum and practical capacity data
 - G. Compare demographic data and building capacity data
3. Compile Existing Facility Condition Information
4. Present Findings

In addition, the consultant was asked to estimate the student population impacts associated with a Department of Energy proposal to develop and operate a rail-to-truck intermodal facility in Caliente. ISC was retained by the Lincoln County Commission to perform this work for the Lincoln County School. In addition to the District, the Joint City/County Impact Alleviation Committee provided oversight to the consultant work. This assessment was funded with monies provided to Lincoln County by the Department of Energy pursuant to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act, as amended.

Because the C.O. Bastian School is a Nevada State Youth Corrections Facility, it will not be included in this assessment. Even though the Lincoln County School District is responsible for providing the educational programs, the State of Nevada is responsible for the maintenance and physical condition of the facility.

Executive Summary and Recommendations

Background

This assessment of Lincoln County School District capacity and student loading makes the assumption that all of the facilities in use at the present time, with the exception of the Pioche Elementary School and the old Lincoln County High School, meet all current engineering standards for public buildings within the state of Nevada. It is recommended that a structural analysis of all District buildings be completed. Should the separate follow-up engineering study show serious problems with any structures, a downward adjustment in the estimated capacity of existing facilities presented herein would be required. For the sake of practicality, the new Pioche Elementary School and the new Lincoln County High School facilities, which will be under construction in 2000-01, have been included in this assessment. **This facilities assessment should serve as the initial element in the development of a complete Master Plan for the Lincoln County School District.**

Current Facilities

1. In September 1999, official count day enrollment for all Lincoln County schools K-12 was 1,004. This includes all special education students.
2. The current maximum K-12 **design capacity** for all school facilities in Lincoln County is 1,979.
3. Collectively Lincoln County Schools are presently operating at 42% of design capacity and 48% of room capacity (20 students/class).
4. Some of the older facilities, i.e.; Panaca Elementary School, Meadow Valley Middle School, Pahrnagat Valley Middle School, and parts of Pahrnagat Valley High School appear to be in need of renovation/remodeling. It is recommended that a structural analysis of all District buildings be completed. If funds are not currently available for such tasks, consideration should be given for bonding support after the current General Bond #1 is retired in 2004.
5. When the new Lincoln County High School is completed, some potential usable space may be made available to Meadow Valley Middle School and Panaca Elementary School, dependent on the separate engineering study to be done on the structural soundness of these facilities and the practicality of remodeling/renovating and costs involved.
6. The District has identified potential remodeling/renovation needs, which should be re-evaluated after the separate engineering study is made on all of the older facilities and a new list created and prioritized.

7. If all current school buildings prove to be structurally sound as a result of the separate engineering study to be completed, it appears that Lincoln County School District will be in a position to deal with the anticipated growth of the County that is projected at this time. A very significant variable will be the progress of the community development projects under consideration in the extreme southern part of the County.
8. Priority should be given to technology development within the District. Most schools meet basic technology needs, but the District could with minimal investment expand the availability greatly. Technology development could also be part of the next bonding process.

Development and Enrollment

1. At current growth rates, the population of Lincoln County is expected to increase at a rate of less than 1% per year over the next decade. While the overall population will increase minimally, the school age population is expected to decrease. That trend is already showing signs of developing.
2. The area of concern for future planning appears to be in the southern portion of the County. With the emergence of planned developments in the Mesquite and Coyote Springs areas, the District will have to focus on the potential for providing services to these areas. The initial developments in both of these areas will impact Clark County and eventually flow over into Lincoln County. While this will improve the assessed valuation of the County, the District will have to plan ahead as to how it will meet the educational needs for these areas. Because it is not known at this time how much will impact each of the counties, it is recommended that the Lincoln County School District begin developmental talks with the Clark County School District to see what proactive plans they can reach together to minimize the impact on the separate counties. Creative and cooperative efforts at solving these educational needs before they exist will make the adjustment to these growing areas more palatable. There exists the possibility that legislative changes in school funding may be needed to help solve some of these County border developments.
3. The planned development of the Nuclear Waste Repository at Yucca Mountain will have an impact on the Lincoln County School District if an Intermodal facility is built as planned in Caliente. The overall impact could result in as many as 24+/- students, which translates into one classroom. There is a possibility that The Department of Energy (DOE) should be required to fund mitigation of any impacts to the Lincoln County School District.

New Facility Needs

1. The ground is about to be broken on the two new facilities funded by the Nevada State Legislature. The new Pioche Elementary School and the new Lincoln County High School will provide for most of the needs of the District for the foreseeable future. Through creative construction techniques and working through the Nevada Public Works Department, the District is planning to add a multi-purpose/practice gymnasium to the high school site in addition to the main building. Eventually a separate vocational facility is planned for construction to the north of the main school complex.
2. The District has identified the need for a vocational building at the Pahrnagat Valley High School. This may be part of the next bonding project in 2004.
3. The District should actively identify and pursue site acquisition in the areas that are being developed in Mesquite and Coyote Springs. Meetings with developers and representatives of Clark County School District should identify educational needs and methods of acquisition of land and funding for these areas, as well as timetables for development. Depending on development progress, this may also be an area for bonding projects in 2004.

Renovation of Current Facilities

1. The District may conduct a separate engineering study of existing facilities in the Lincoln County School District. As a result of this study, a new list of priority items should be developed and a determination reached as to the feasibility of using some of the older buildings and at what cost and benefit to the District. Parts of the old Lincoln County High School may be of use to the Meadow Valley Middle School and the Panaca Elementary School.
2. The District has identified the following renovation needs for existing buildings:

Caliente Elementary –	Landscaping - \$ 20,000
Pahrnagat Valley Elementary –	Paving/Landscaping - \$20,000
Pahrnagat Valley Middle School –	New Roof - \$40,000
Panaca Elementary School –	Addition of Multi-purpose Room, Restrooms, and Roof - \$159,000
Pahrnagat Valley High School –	New Roof, Vocational Building, Multi-Purpose Floor in Gymnasium - \$2,540,000
District –	Warehouse - \$250,000

These renovation/remodeling plans will need to be re-evaluated and prioritized after the completion of the engineering study. Funding may have to be provided by a school bond in 2004.

Funding Possibilities

1. Lincoln County School District is obviously limited in its funding possibilities as demonstrated by the 1999 Nevada Legislature making special provisions to help finance the new Lincoln County High School and the new Pioche Elementary School. Assessed valuation will increase in the County with planned new developments, but not necessarily at a pace to keep ahead of the growth needs. LCSD needs to work with developers to minimize costs to both developers and the School District in the nature of donated land for school sites and/or specific sales of land to benefit schools and/or school sites. Pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS 387.331), Lincoln County can legally assess developer impact fees to construct new facilities.
2. The Lincoln County School District General Obligation Bond #1 will be retired in 2004, which will free up necessary tax obligations. The District should plan immediately to prioritize its needs for a new bond, which could provide renovation/remodeling, vocational needs, technology needs, and/or site acquisition.
3. The "Pay-As-You-Go" process may be an option if the Lincoln County School District has trouble winning voter approval for bond issues. A county after receiving voter approval may levy a tax to gradually accumulate sufficient revenue to enable the School District to construct, remodel, repair or replace school facilities without issuing bonds. Under NRS 387.3285, the "Pay-As-You-Go" tax is limited to 75 cents per \$100 of assessed valuation of taxable property in school districts with fewer than 25,000 pupils. Money raised from the "Pay-As-You-Go" tax may be used to renovate or replace the capital assets of the School District, but before any of the funds are used to construct new buildings, a majority of the voters must approve the expenditure. Most counties do not utilize this method of financing construction unless they have difficulty passing bond issues.
4. The District needs to explore all possibilities, including creative legislation that will allow neighboring counties means to jointly work together to provide needed educational services. In the 1999 Nevada State Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes was changed (AB314) to allow several counties in the northwestern part of the state to impose a tax override to help finance the operation of a regional youth detention facility that was being constructed to serve their collective needs. There is growing support to apply this type of revenue source to other regional areas with similar needs and it may be a consideration for the educational needs of Lincoln and Clark Counties.

Lincoln County School District Mission Statement

CREATING THE FUTURE TOGETHER

(Adopted Sept. 1999)

STATEMENT OF BELIEFS:

1. **The Lincoln County School District believes** all students are of value and can learn.
2. **The Lincoln County School District believes** in maintaining a well-trained teaching staff who recognize student differences, provide stimulating and motivating educational experiences, and model community values while creating an appetite for lifelong learning.
3. **The Lincoln County School District believes** its curriculum must be well defined and easily verbalized by all staff members. The Lincoln County School District curriculum teaches rights and responsibility, provides vocational opportunities and insights, is goal oriented to meet established objectives, and is contemporary and global while challenging students mentally and physically.
4. **The Lincoln County School District believes** strong leadership is essential in all schools.
5. **The Lincoln County School District believes** individuals who are significant to the student must be involved in the educational process.
6. **The Lincoln County School District believes** a safe environment is critical to the educational process.
7. **The Lincoln County School District believes** safe/adequate facilities are a priority.
8. **The Lincoln County School District believes** all areas of the educational process will be cost effective.
9. **The Lincoln County School District believes** education cannot be achieved until it is experienced, and must instill a sense of achievement, develop student leadership, and encourage confidence.
10. **The Lincoln County School District believes** education is a continuing process.

Current Status

Buildings

CALIENTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CALIENTE, NEVADA

History

The original Caliente Elementary School contained three classrooms and was constructed in 1913. In 1920, eight classrooms and a multipurpose room were constructed to accommodate student growth brought about when Caliente was chosen as a major repair shop location by the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1965 a multipurpose/lunchroom was added and the classrooms were remodeled. In 1992, the building housing the classrooms, office space, and multipurpose room was declared unsafe for students. Between 1993-1999 new classrooms and office space were built in three phases. It is this current facility that is evaluated in this facility review.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The present Caliente Elementary School consists of two general areas, the physical structure of the school itself and the adjoining playground and parking areas, functioning together as one unit. The school entrance is located on the corner of Lincoln and McKinley Streets. There appears to be plenty of space available for traffic routing and bus drop-off and pick-up. Behind the school is a rather large gravel area (35,568+/- sq. ft.), which is the original site of the Caliente Elementary School that was condemned and demolished in the past several years. The Lincoln County School District has identified this area for future landscaping needs.

Site: Area Data

Building area:	38,871+/- sq. ft.
Play area (grass):	14,016+/- sq. ft.
Play area (decomposed granite)	2,700+/- sq. ft.
Play area (concrete – basketball courts):	4,995+/- sq. ft.
Parking area:	19,170+/- sq. ft.
Landscaped area:	14,760+/- sq. ft.
Unimproved area (old school site):	35,568+/- sq. ft.

TOTAL SITE 3.61+/- acres

Caliente Elementary School Cont.

Building: General Data

The Caliente Elementary School has a design capacity of 270 students. The facility houses grades Pre-K through 6 with an official count day (1999-2000) enrollment of 137 students. It consists of one main building containing 11 classrooms, a multi-purpose room including a serving kitchen and stage area, a resource room, administration and teacher preparation areas, as well as appropriate restroom and maintenance areas. Newly constructed between 1993-99, this facility appears to be in excellent shape.

BUILDING: AREA DATA

		(year built)
Building:	25,137+/- sq. ft.	1993-99
Administration – Teacher Prep:	1,680+/- sq. ft.	
Classrooms:	10,200+/- sq. ft.	
Library:	760+/- sq. ft.	
Multi-Purpose Room	7,500+/- sq. ft.	

TOTAL BUILDING AREA

25,137+/- sq. ft.

**PANACA ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
PANACA, NEVADA**

History

In 1909 the first Panaca Elementary School was constructed to house students from the Meadow Valley area. In 1943 this school burned to the ground and was replaced in 1947 with a school composed of four classrooms. In 1986, the current Panaca Elementary School was remodeled with four classrooms and a library added to the original structure. Currently a modular barracks unit has been added to the site to house the Pre-K class and the band program.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The present Panaca Elementary School consists of two buildings and the playground and parking areas. The entrance to the main building is accessed from Main Street while the modular barracks building is parallel to 3rd Street. The two areas function as one unit and are located adjacent to the old Lincoln County High School, separated by a playground utility area. Traffic routing and school bus pick-up and drop-off are made via the Main Street and 3rd Street corridors.

Site: Area Data

Building area:	1,250+/- sq. ft.
Play area (grass):	31,239+/- sq. ft.
Play area (decomposed granite):	7,992+/- sq. ft.
Basketball courts (concrete):	2,520+/- sq. ft.
Parking	4,788+/- sq. ft.
 TOTAL SITE:	 47,789+/- sq. ft. 1.1+/- acres

Building: General Data

The Panaca Elementary School has a design capacity of 132 students. The combined school facility will houses grades Pre-K through 6 and in the 1999-2000 school year had an official count day enrollment of 103 students. It consists of a main building housing 7 classrooms, a library, a resource room, administration area, teacher prep area and appropriate restroom and general maintenance areas. The modular barracks building houses the Pre-K as well as the elementary band programs.

Panaca Elementary School Cont.

BUILDING: AREA DATA

		(year built)
Main Building	10,752+/- sq. ft.	1947
Modular barracks	1,498+/- sq. ft.	
Administration	854+/- sq. ft.	1986
Classroom	6,154+/- sq. ft.	
Library	600+/- sq. ft.	

TOTAL BUILDING AREA 12,250 sq. ft.

NEW PIOCHE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PIOCHE, NEVADA

History

The original Pioche Elementary School was constructed in 1905. In 1930, a gymnasium and four classrooms were added. To accommodate additional growth, three more classrooms were constructed in 1950. In 1998, the original building was declared unsafe and funding was provided by the State of Nevada to construct a new elementary school at a site in the northwest area of Pioche. During the preparation of this document, ground was planned to be broken for the construction of the new Pioche Elementary School that should be ready for occupancy in the 2001-2002 school year. For the purpose of planning for the future, this document assesses the New Pioche Elementary School facility.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The new Pioche Elementary School will consist of two general areas, the physical structure of the school itself and the immediate playground and parking area. The school main entrance will be accessed from Airport Road and it is anticipated that the playground area will be accessed from Franks Road. These two areas will function together as one unit. Traffic routing and bus pick-up and drop-off patterns are yet to be determined. The site is rather large (10+ acres) and offers many possibilities for future expansion.

Site: Area Data (Planned)

Building area:	18312+/- sq. ft.
Play area (grass):	to be determined
Play area (decomposed granite):	to be determined
Play area (asphalt):	to be determined
Asphalt parking/drive area:	to be determined
Landscaped area:	to be determined
Concrete area:	to be determined
Unimproved area:	approx. 3-4 acres determined to be unusable
 TOTAL SITE:	 10+/- acres

New Pioche Elementary School Cont.

Building: General Data

The new Pioche Elementary School has a design capacity of 197 students. The facility will house grades Pre-K through 6 and in the 1999-2000 school year, the old Pioche Elementary School had an official count day enrollment of 69 students. The new facility consists of one main building housing 8 classrooms, a library, a multi purpose/cafeteria, a serving kitchen, and appropriate administration, teacher prep, and restroom and maintenance facilities. Being newly constructed, the building will be in excellent shape.

BUILDING: AREA DATA

		(year built)
Building	18,312+/- sq. ft.	2000-01
Administration	2,042+/- sq. ft.	
Multi-purpose	4,527+/- sq. ft.	
Classroom	7,004+/- sq. ft.	
Library	422+/- sq. ft.	

TOTAL BUILDING AREA

18,312+/- sq. ft.

PAHRANAGAT VALLEY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ALAMO, NEVADA

History

In 1912, the Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School was constructed to house the students living in the southern part of Lincoln County. In 1958 the building was condemned for student use and a four-room elementary school and gymnasium were constructed to replace the original structure. Four more classrooms and an Air Force building housing two additional classrooms were added in 1977 to accommodate growth in the Alamo area. In 1991, a \$1,525,000 school bond was passed to build a new Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School to house a growing population and replace the aging structures of the earlier complex. In 1993, the facility was completed through a \$580,000 grant by the State of Nevada to make the grounds safe and purchase books and supplies. The current Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School opened in 1994.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The present Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School consists of two general areas, the physical structure of the school and the immediate playground and parking area. These areas are accessed from Broadway and Park Streets and function together as one unit. Traffic routing and bus pick-up and drop-off appear to be quite adequate due to the school's location on the remote west side of Alamo. The site is large with a great deal of expansion room available. One limiting factor is a relatively large wash that runs from the east-southeast of the site to the east side, restricting usage at this time.

Site: Area Data

Building area:	21,659+/- sq. ft.
Play area (grass):	28,080+/- sq. ft.
Play area (decomposed granite – including 2 concrete basketball courts):	23,400+/- sq. ft.
Parking/drive area:	31,860+/- sq. ft.

TOTAL SITE 7 +/- acres

Building: General Data

The Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School has a design capacity of 232 students. The facility houses grades P-K through 5 and had an official count day enrollment in 1999-2000 of 101 students. It consists of one main building containing 12 classrooms, a media

Pahranagat Valley Middle School Cont.

built in 1977, is a separate block constructed building containing four classrooms. The Pahranagat Valley Middle School shares physical education space with the high school as well as library and other resources. The building appears to show signs of wear and has been identified by the Lincoln County School District to be in need of new roofing. It will also be a good candidate for a complete physical engineering assessment.

BUILDING: AREA DATA		(year built)
Building- original elementary:	4,704+/- sq. ft.	1959
Classrooms:	2,352+/- sq. ft.	
Administration and teacher prep	2,352+/- sq. ft.	
Building - classrooms	3,600+/- sq. ft.	1977
Gymnasium	8,066+/- sq. ft.	1959
Modular barracks	2,000+/- sq. ft.	

TOTAL BUILDING AREA 23,073 sq. ft.

MEADOW VALLEY MIDDLE SCHOOL PANACA, NEVADA

History

The Meadow Valley Middle School was created by remodeling the Lincoln County School District Office, adding four new classrooms, utilizing part of the Lincoln County High School science wing, and adding a modular building in 1989-90.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The present Meadow Valley Middle School consists of part of a wing of the old Lincoln County High School and a small modular building that serves as a library and media center. As it is attached to the high school, it does not enjoy a separate site of its own, but does have immediate access to a separate grass area and parking facilities. Access to the school along with bus drop-off and pick-up are directly from 4th Street.

Site: Area Data

Building area:	9,660+/- sq. ft.
Play area (grass):	13,752+/- sq. ft.
Asphalt parking/drive area:	17,064+/- sq. ft.

TOTAL SITE	40,476+/- sq. ft.
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Building: General Data

The Meadow Valley Middle School has a design capacity of 97 students. The Meadow Valley Middle School houses grades 7-8 and had an official count day enrollment of 91 students in 1999-2000. It consists of a wing of the old Lincoln County High School that contains 5 classrooms, a resource room, administration and teacher preparation areas, and appropriate restrooms and general maintenance areas. A separate modular building houses the library and media center. Both structures serve as a single facility. The middle school also shares cafeteria and gymnasium accommodations with the Lincoln County High School. The facility is composed of several different generations of

Meadow Valley Middle School Cont.

construction and would be a good candidate for a complete physical engineering assessment.

BUILDING: AREA DATA

		(year built)
Building	7,700+/- sq. ft.	1989-90
Classrooms	4,816+/- sq. ft.	
Administration/teacher preparation	594+/- sq. ft.	
Modular:	1,960+/- sq. ft.	

TOTAL BUILDING AREA

9,660 sq. ft.

LINCOLN COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL PANACA, NEVADA

History

The Lincoln County High School was originally built in 1911 to provide a secondary education for the students of Lincoln County. A gymnasium and auditorium were added to the facility in 1929 with vocational shop classes added in 1941. In 1951, the classroom portion of Lincoln County High School was declared unsafe and the original facility was torn down and the present facility was erected. In 1965, a wood shop, band room and kindergarten room were built from Nellis Air Force surplus buildings. A science wing was added in 1965 and a modular classroom was purchased in 1975 to accommodate growth. As part of a bond project passed in 1979, a new gymnasium was added to the Lincoln County High School. In 1998-99, the school auditorium and old gymnasium were condemned. In 1999 the Nevada State Legislature appropriated funds for the construction of a new Lincoln County High School. It is anticipated that ground will be broken on the new high school during the 2000-01 school year. It will be this new facility that will be evaluated in this report.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The new Lincoln County High School will be located across Edwards Street to the north of the old Lincoln County High School in an area previously occupied by the baseball field. It will be attached to the new Lincoln County Gymnasium by a breezeway and will be the center of a new high school complex. The first phase of construction should begin during the 2000-01 school year and consist of the main high school structure (using the general design of the Nevada State Community College's Tech Centers), and perhaps a multi-purpose building located between the current gymnasium and the new Lincoln County High School. It is also hoped that the District will be able to include a new building to the north of the planned new Lincoln County High School that will be the site of the vocational program. At this time no specific building plans exist, but it appears to be a possibility. Adjacent to the high school complex to the west will be the existing football/track field and a new baseball/softball complex will be constructed on a new location to the east of the new Lincoln County High School. Also, located to the north of the site is the Lincoln County School District Transportation Service Center. Parking and bus drop-off and pick-up will enter the site from Edwards Street.

Lincoln County High School Cont.

Site: Area Data

Main building area:	32,538+/- sq. ft.
Proposed multi-purpose building:	7,500+/- sq. ft. (est.)
Existing vocational building:	7,644+/- sq. ft.
Existing gymnasium:	14,136+/- sq. ft.
Football/track field (grass):	3.57+/- acres
Asphalt parking/drive area:	to be determined
Landscaped area:	to be determined
Concrete area:	to be determined
TOTAL SITE	10.62+/- acres

Building: General Data

The new Lincoln County High School has a design capacity of 547 students. It will house grades 9-12, which had an official, count day enrollment of 177 students enrolled in the old facility in the 1999-2000 school year. The new Lincoln County High School will contain 11 regular classrooms, a band room, library, home economics lab, science lab, computer lab, administration and teacher preparation area, and appropriate restroom and general maintenance facilities. The building will be centered around a large "commons" area (8,748+/- sq. ft.) that has proved very functional in similar buildings of this design around the state. It may be used for school assemblies, community meetings and as a general gathering area for students and faculty. The facility is designed to accommodate easy expansion by simply adding banks of four or more classrooms at a time to the east side of the building. The proposed multi-purpose building will contain a large area that may accommodate a lunchroom and serve as a practice gymnasium or general assembly or meeting place. The existing gymnasium is in good shape and may serve the needs of the high school for the near future. For the time being, the current vocational facilities in the old high school will probably be utilized until a firm decision is made on the proposed new vocational structure.

BUILDING: AREA DATA

		(year built)
Building (main structure)	32,538+/- sq. ft.	2000-01
Proposed multi-purpose building	7,500+/- sq. ft. (est.)	
Existing gymnasium	14,136+/- sq. ft.	
Existing vocational building	7,644+/- sq. ft.	

TOTAL BUILDING AREA

61,818+/- sq. ft.

PAHRANAGAT VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL ALAMO, NEVADA

History

The original Pahrnagat Valley High School was constructed in 1932 to accommodate the students of the southern part of Lincoln County. In 1979 a bond of \$ 2,800,000 was passed to build a new high school in Pahrnagat Valley and a gymnasium for the Lincoln County High School. In 1979 the State of Nevada provided \$ 680,000 to Lincoln County to finish the Pahrnagat Valley High School, which opened in 1980.

Physical Description

Site: General Data

The present Pahanagat Valley High School consists of one main structure that was intended to serve as a self-contained high school. Persistent problems with the floor in the multipurpose area have necessitated the use of the gymnasium facilities at the Pahrnagat Valley Middle School that is adjacent to the high school and on the same site. The traffic entrance and main student drop-off and pick-up are accessed directly from Main Street. To the east of the high school is located the Pahrnagat Valley Middle School and directly east of the middle school is the football/track field.

Site: Area Data

Building area:	30,827+/- sq. ft.
Parking/drive area:	19,314+/- sq. ft.
Grass area:	1,050+/- sq. ft.
Football/track field	3.63+/- acres

TOTAL SITE 4.81+/- acres

Building: General Data

The Pahrnagat Valley High School has a design capacity of 273 students. The high school includes grades 9-12 and had an official count day enrollment of 96 students in 1999-2000. It contains 9 classrooms, a large home economics room, administration offices, a teacher preparation room, counseling offices, a library, a large multi-purpose room, stage and dressing rooms, locker facilities and appropriate restrooms and general

Pahrnagat Valley High School cont.

maintenance areas. The school was constructed in 1979-80 and is showing signs of wear. It would also be a good candidate for a complete physical engineering study.

BUILDING: AREA DATA

Building:

30,827+/- sq. ft.

(year built)
1979-80

TOTAL BUILDING AREA

30,827+/- sq. ft.

Renovations

This study is limited in scope to assessing the current facility usage of school structures in the Lincoln County School District. It is not the intent to assess the physical structure of any or all buildings and determine the feasibility of their use or practicality of their life duration. It is understood that an independent engineering study of the facilities will be undertaken and recommendations will be made from this as to feasibility or practicability of renovation or remodeling.

The District has however, identified specific projects for renovation, which were included as part of a 1999 Physical Facilities Report. The identified needs are:

1. Pahrnagat Valley Elementary	Paving/Landscaping	\$ 20,000
2. Caliente Elementary	Removal of Old Elementary (Completed)/Landscaping	40,000
3. Panaca Elementary	Addition of Multi-purpose Room/Restrooms/New roof	159,000
4. Pahrnagat Valley Middle	New Roof	40,000
5. Pahrnagat Valley High	New Roof/Vocational Building/ Multi-purpose Floor/ Gym	2,540,000
6. District	Warehouse	250,000

In addition, the above-mentioned report indicated a need for a new Lincoln County High School and renovations to the old Pioche Elementary School. In the interim, the Nevada State Legislature has made provisions for the funding of a new elementary school in Pioche and a new Lincoln County High School in Panaca. While this assessment was underway, construction of these two projects was initiated. Both of these projects will impact the future use of facilities, as a determination will have to be made as to the feasibility of the use of the old buildings and their remodeling/renovation or demolition and removal. It is assumed that both of these sites will be assessed in the separate engineering study mentioned above. Parts of both facilities have already been condemned, which led to the need for each of the new facilities. However, some parts of each of the facilities are relatively modern and conceivably could be used for educational purposes. The District is in need of additional warehouse space and parts of either site may be appropriate. In the case of the old Lincoln County High School, because of its proximity to the Meadow Valley Middle School and the Panaca Elementary School, both/either of these facilities may be able to take advantage of some of the more modern usable parts of the site. Other sites recommended for a complete engineering review would be the Panaca Elementary School, the Meadow Valley Middle School, the Pahrnagat Valley Middle School and the Pahrnagat Valley High School.

Status on Bond Projects

General Obligation Bond #1

General Obligation Bond #1 was passed in 1980 in the amount of \$1,500,000 to build the new Pahrnagat Valley High School to house a growing student population in the Alamo, Hiko and Rachel areas and a gymnasium at the Lincoln County High School in Panaca. The bond was refinanced in 1989 at \$935,000 and a third time in 1995 at \$645,000. The Lincoln County School District has four remaining annual payments of \$98,000+ for a total of \$395,500. The bond will be paid off on March 1, 2004. At that time the Lincoln County School District will be in a position to consider additional bonding, depending on the developing needs of the District over the next four years. It is anticipated that bonding may be necessary to take care of the identified maintenance needs of the District that have been addressed in another section.

General Obligation Bond #2

General Obligation Bond #2 was passed in 1991 for \$1,500,000 to build the Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School in Alamo. The District has 25 remaining annual payments of approximately \$107,000 and the bond will be retired on December 30, 2024. *

Current Bonding Capacity

The projected assessed valuation for FY 2000-01 in Lincoln County is \$ 85,876,991, which creates a debt limit of \$12,881,549. As of June 30, 2000, the Lincoln County School District had an outstanding bond debt of \$ 1,819,000, which creates a current legal debt margin of \$ 11,062,549. *

Bonding Capacity in March 2004

Assuming the assessed valuation of Lincoln County remains constant and the Lincoln County School District maintains its current schedule of retiring the outstanding General Obligation Bonds, in March of 2004, the legal debt margin should be \$ 11,541,549. *

*Nevada Department of Taxation

Enrollment and Capacities

It should be understood that the results of this report are predicated on the assumption that all current educational facilities in the Lincoln County School District meet all applicable design, engineering and public safety standards for public buildings. If a separate engineering study shows major needs for replacement, renovation and/or remodeling, the results and recommendations of this current study may need to be reconsidered. With regard to the use of the term **design capacity** in this document, it is important to note there are numerous philosophies on what should determine the ideal square foot/student ratio for the various grade levels of schools. This report uses the educational standards set by the American Institute of Architects, which are; elementary schools 85-100 sq. ft./student (93 used for LCSD analysis), middle schools 90-110 sq. ft./student (100 used for LCSD analysis), and high schools 100-125 sq. ft./student (113 used for LCSD analysis). In assessing the facilities using this formula, it must be understood that all space in the facility is being considered, not just classroom or educational space. A more modern school such as the new Lincoln County High School or the new Pioche Elementary school will fare better under this analysis because of the additional space a multi-purpose room or additional gymnasium provide to the over-all square footage. Like-wise, the Panaca Elementary School and the Meadow Valley Middle School do not compare as well because of the lack of these same types of amenities. An excellent example of this point is the contrast between the two middle schools. Both middle schools have about the same amount of classroom space but differ greatly in design capacity (97-231) mainly due to the inclusion of the gymnasium and locker room facilities of Meadow Valley Middle School. Because of the limitations of the design capacity analysis, a second method of assessment the **educational space available** concept is also applied. This latter approach is a more practical look at how many classrooms are available for educational use and the number of students that this space can accommodate. By utilizing the results of both types of analyses, a clearer picture may be drawn for a better understanding of the facility needs of Lincoln County.

The Lincoln County School District has set 20 students/class as an optimum class size goal. With the current enrollment of students in the District, this is quite attainable. Even with the projected growth for the next decade, this should be realistic. The engineering study of the physical condition of some of the older buildings may perhaps change the picture if parts or all of these facilities are no longer usable. The charts that follow offer an individual school analysis of room capacity at three levels of class size, the 20 student/class optimum, a 25student/class acceptable level, and a 30 students/class maximum full capacity scenario. In all elementary analyses, the State of Nevada mandated 15/1-student/teacher ratio was applied for grades 1-3. In most cases in Lincoln County the schools are well within this ratio. Those that are a bit over are covered by the District average, which is well below the mandated levels. If the District should see a

drastic increase in primary students, it has the option that many other districts have used throughout the state of hiring an additional teacher at the needed level, thereby creating a team-teaching approach where you have two teachers/classroom and can legally accommodate up to twice the number of students/room (30). This is not the most desirable plan, but it does offer some flexibility to accommodate fast paced growth and does extend the overall capacity of the school.

The elementary school analyses also consider the impact of the Pre-K program offered within the schools at the present time. Although this is a District option, it does absorb space within the schools that may be needed in the future for mandated classes. Therefore each of the Pre-K classrooms were counted as being available for future classroom space. Likewise other community-based programs such as Family-Family were treated in the same manner. While it is admirable to be in a position to offer space for these programs, Lincoln County School District may not always be in a position to do so. The Lincoln County School District should be commended for its broad-based community development support. This is also evidenced in the cooperative effort that the District has shown in making use of its many facilities, playgrounds and athletic fields for community activities.

There is a great deal of debate within the educational community as to what standards should be set for optimal building and classroom size for the various levels of education from elementary through high school. The Nevada State Planning Commission for the New Design, Construction and Maintenance of School Facilities has requested a study be made of standards that school districts throughout the country have adopted for classrooms and schools. For comparison, the following standards are offered from various educational entities.

	School Size		
	<u>Elementary</u>	<u>Middle</u>	<u>High</u>
Carson City	85-100 sq. ft./student	90-110 sq. ft./student	100-125 sq. ft./student
Clark County	95 sq. ft./student	100 sq. ft./student	110 sq. ft./student
Am. Institute			
Of Architects	85-100 sq. ft./student	90-100 sq. ft./student	100-125 sq. ft./student
This Analysis	93 sq. ft./student	100 sq. ft./student	113 sq. ft./student

	Classroom Size		
Carson City	900-1000 sq. ft.	900-1000 sq. ft.	900-1000 sq. ft.
Washoe County	750-950 sq. ft.	900 sq. ft.	900 sq. ft.
Clark County	848-945 sq. ft.	843 sq. ft.	868 sq. ft.

From this and other additional data, the Nevada State Planning Commission for the New Design, Construction and Maintenance of School Facilities will consider the following

set of data for possible minimum recommended standards for adoption by school districts throughout the state.

Elementary School General Classrooms*

Pre-Kindergarten – No recommendation

Kindergarten – 1100 sq. ft. (includes toilet and storage)

Grades 1-3 – 900 sq. ft.

Grades 4-5 – 900 sq. ft.

Middle School General Classrooms*

Grade 6 – 800 sq. ft.

Grade 7 – 800 sq. ft.

Grade 8 – 800 sq. ft.

High School General Classrooms*

Grade 9 – 800 sq. ft.

Grade 10 – 800 sq. ft.

Grade 11 – 800 sq. ft.

Grade 12 – 800 sq. ft.

All of these proposed recommendations are well within the range of the standards used by Intertech Services Corporation in this current assessment of the Lincoln County School District's facility capacity and student loads.

* Draft of State of Nevada Minimum Classroom Sizes

Lincoln County Growth and Population Projections

Historically Lincoln County has experienced the typical "boom/bust" cycle of development that is characteristic of the mining/railroad environment. Agriculture has provided some stability to the County over the years, but on the whole, Lincoln County has experienced minimal change in its overall population. In the decade from 1990 to 1999 the population of Lincoln County grew from 3,810 to 4,250, an increase of 11.5%. That averages to a 1.2% per year increase, which is quite low compared to the urban areas of the state and the growth of Nevada as a whole. The latest Nevada State Demographer's projections show that Lincoln County is expected to grow by only 30 people during the decade 2000-2010.

Lincoln County Projected Population		
	% Change	
2000	0.1	4,253
2001	0.1	4,255
2002	0.1	4,258
2003	0.1	4,261
2004	0.1	4,264
2005	0.1	4,266
2006	0.1	4,269
2007	0.1	4,272
2008	0.1	4,274
2009	0.1	4,277
2010	0.1	4,280

Nevada State Demographer 6/2000

Furthermore, indications are that Lincoln County is experiencing a more rapid increase in elderly persons and a decrease in school age or younger people. If this trend continues, the Lincoln County School District should not experience an overcrowding problem in the District as a whole, assuming the existing space available does not change. There may be a need to adjust class loading/scheduling on an individual site basis, depending on the developments in each of the geographical areas. For the purpose of projecting, the average percentage of the historical age group 0-19 (1990-1999) was used to get an indication of the population trend for the pre-school age through school age population.

Lincoln County Age Distribution

Age Category	1990	1999	2010*
0-4	311	255	257
5-9	318	213	214
10-14	335	340	342
15-19	390	383	385
Total 0-19	1,354	1,190	1,198
% 0-19	36%	28%	26%
20-24	143	425	428
25-34	471	510	514
35-44	451	553	556
45-54	383	468	471
55-64	369	425	428
65-74	364	340	342
75-84	203	255	257
85+	37	85	86
Total	3,775	4,250	4,280

*Projection Using 1999 Age Category Percentages
Nevada State Demographer 6/2000
1999 Figures Based on Economic Indicators

There are however, several mitigating factors that should be considered in projecting educational needs for the future of Lincoln County. There are four main population centers in Lincoln County; Pioche, Panaca, Caliente, and Alamo, and each should be considered within their unique environment. Population data for each of the smaller communities is only available from 1996 to the present. Because of the size of these communities, the Nevada State Demographer does not make population projections for the individual towns, just the County as a whole.

The **Pioche** area has grown in population from 775 in 1996 to 890 (est.) in 1999. While this represents an increase of almost 15%, the elementary school population decreased from 72 in 1996 to 69 in 1999, a decrease of 4%. At this time there does not appear to be any significant plans in the Pioche area for development or change in the existing business or economic environment. Therefore, it would not seem likely that there will be immediate or short term needs to expand the educational facilities needed in the Pioche area once the new Pioche Elementary School is completed.

The **Panaca** area represents a more stable agriculture community environment and has grown from 755 in 1996 to 890 (est.) in 1999 for an increase of 18%. During this same time period the elementary school population of Panaca increased from 101 to 103 or 2%. The Meadow Valley Middle School and the Lincoln County High School populations fluctuated as well during this time period. They draw their populations from the three geographical areas of Pioche, Panaca and Caliente so it is hard to draw growth conclusions for Panaca from the populations of these schools. The immediate educational concerns for the community of Panaca, center on the use of the old Lincoln County High School facility once the new high school is completed (est. 2001). Much needed direction will come from the engineering study to be conducted that will indicate the feasibility of using parts of the old high school for the needs of the Meadow Valley Middle School and/or the Panaca Elementary School. Consideration will also have to be given to the costs involved in the demolition of the two structures (old gymnasium and auditorium) that already have been condemned on the site of the old Lincoln County High School. The existing site of the old Lincoln County High School affords the District a great deal of flexibility in planning for the needs of the middle and elementary school needs for Panaca. It does not appear that there are any immediate plans for development in the Panaca area and it will probably retain its agricultural oriented atmosphere.

The **Caliente** area appears to be the beginning of what could be some real change for the Lincoln County area. Over the decade of the 1990's, the population of Caliente increased from 1,120 to 1,130 (1%) while the enrollment in Caliente Elementary School increased from 127 to 137 (8%) with a high of 163 (28%) in the 1996 and 1997 school years. This may indicate that Caliente has a much more fluid population than the communities to the north. Caliente exhibits growth potential because of its proximity to the railroad and regional issues such as the proposed Yucca Mountain Nuclear Repository (YMNR). The impacts of the YMNR to the school District of Lincoln County are discussed in a separate section. The community of Caliente is actively planning an industrial park. If successful

in bringing in additional businesses to the community, the park will have an impact on assessed valuation as well as an increase in the work force. Between the hospital, the Caliente Youth Training Facility, and the BLM Headquarters, Caliente has a much more stable economic environment than the other communities in Lincoln County. The site of the Caliente Elementary School offers quite a bit of room for expansion, which should meet the needs of the school District for the foreseeable future.

The **Alamo, Hiko and Rachel** area has seen quite a bit of growth in the past several years, increasing from 775 in 1996 to 890 in 1999 (est.), which equates to a 15% increase. During the same time period the enrollment of the Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School decreased from 125 in 1996 to 101 in 1999 for a 19% decrease. The decreased activities at the Nevada Test Site can account for some of the student reduction, while an increase of older retirement age people moving into Lincoln County can account for the increase in population. Lincoln County is also actively developing an industrial park in the Alamo area and depending on the success and types of businesses recruited to the area, it too will have an impact on assessed valuation and an increase on the demands of area educational facilities. The site of the Pahrnagat Valley Elementary School offers quite a bit of space for expansion. The Pahrnagat Valley Middle School and Pahrnagat Valley High School are a bit more restricted in available space. The District has identified as a need a vocational building for the high school, which could pose a problem as to location. There are several other factors that may impact the Alamo area but will be dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Currently there are several **planned developments/communities** projected for the extreme southern part of Lincoln County. They are discussed together because of their potential similar impact on the educational resources of Lincoln County and the uncertainty of the timetable of development. The first area of proposed development is in the Mesquite area, which is one of the fastest growing areas of Clark County. As part of the proposed Lincoln County Land Act, BLM administered land in Lincoln County (a significant portion of this land area is in the vicinity of Mesquite) will be sold to private interests. This part of Lincoln County is not serviced by any existing County communities and would become an "overflow" of Mesquite. This poses a problem in that Mesquite is in Clark County and a "sharing of services" may be required between the two counties. A similar situation may develop along the Lincoln-Clark County lines in the area of highway US 93 and Coyote Springs Valley. This is a planned community that may grow to 20-30,000 people. The initial stages of development are projected to be located in Clark County, but will eventually spread over the County line into southern Lincoln County. This too may necessitate a sharing of services in the Coyote Springs area between Lincoln and Clark counties. Because of the uncertainty of these developments, they can only be addressed in concept and the concerns that Lincoln County must deal with. It is not too early to address the question of land acquisition for school sites in both of these areas. Possible school sites should be identified, as well as methods of acquisition. In large developments it is quite common for the developer to set aside or donate land for the purpose of providing educational services. With the large

amount of federal land in the area, it may be possible to reserve some sites for schools that cannot be sold on the private market. In any case, a concerted effort should be made to work with Clark County School District officials to develop some creative plans to deal with these two areas that will have a great impact on both counties. It may require a change in the traditional funding of public schools that would mandate legislative action. These potential problems should be addressed before they develop.

The proposed **Yucca Mountain Nuclear Waste Repository** may have a slight impact on Lincoln County and perhaps more directly, Caliente. If a rail-to-truck intermodal facility is constructed in Caliente, it will be constructed in three phases over a ten-year period. The first phase will involve highway upgrade and the construction of an intermodal facility in Caliente. Phase 1 is targeted to begin in 2008 and last 1 1/2 years. Most of the employees will be short-term construction workers who should have little impact on the educational needs of Lincoln County. There may be minimal increase in support population with minimal impact on the school services. Phase 2 of the project will involve the operation of the intermodal facility in Caliente, which may begin in 2010 and require 67 employees of which 36 will probably be new residents. These people will be more likely to have an impact on the educational needs of the County if they are "typical families" with 2 or more children each. Phase 3 may also begin in 2010 and involve the "heavy-haul" operations of transporting the nuclear waste by "heavy-haul" truck from the intermodal facility at Caliente to the Yucca Mountain Waste Repository. This will require 135 new employees of whom 72 are projected to be new residents of the County and probably Caliente. The entire intermodal project would then result in the addition of 108 new residents to Lincoln County, mostly Caliente. This additional population may place additional needs on the educational services of the County. In 2010 it is expected that the age grouping of 5-19 will make up 22% of the County's population (4,280 est.) and therefore, an additional 24 students may be added to the educational system by the establishment of the Intermodal facility at Caliente.

If these students are distributed among grades in a manner similar to the current population of 5-19 year olds, the allocation of these students by school location might be as follows:

Caliente Elementary – 10 additional students
Meadow Valley Middle – 4 additional students
Lincoln County High – 10 additional students

Current and under construction school facilities would be capable of handling this added student population.

Enrollment Projections vs. Needed Capacity

As indicated earlier in this report, the Lincoln County School District is experiencing a slight decline in student population, and unless the proposed developments in the southern part of the County take shape in the near future, the trend does not appear to change over the next decade. Even if the proposed developments in the Mesquite and Coyote Springs areas become a reality in the next few years, the initial impact will be in Clark County. As each of these projects develop, Lincoln County School District will have to plan for school sites of its own or begin to actively work with the Clark County School District to develop a joint effort at providing educational services in these areas. While there exists at the present time the provisions for these types of problems, there could be some unique and pro-active solutions that may have to be legislated that would be of mutual benefit to both counties. Currently there is interest throughout the state to create unique means to solve regional challenges of this type. In the 1999 Nevada State Legislative Session, Nevada Revised Statutes was changed (AB314) to allow several counties in the northwestern part of the state to impose a tax override to help finance the operation of a regional youth detention facility that was being constructed to serve their collective needs. There is growing support to apply this type of revenue source to other regional areas with similar needs and it may be a consideration for the educational needs of Lincoln and Clark Counties.

Making enrollment projections for the District is extremely difficult. An initial attempt to correlate historical Lincoln County resident age distributions with student populations by grade level proved unsuccessful due to a lack of long-term trend data. The alternative of extrapolating historical school enrollment trends for each geographic area of the county proved to be more realistic. An assessment such as this report is making, must be made with the realization that there are many factors that may change throughout the coming years that could seriously alter the current findings.

The charts that follow indicate the historical enrollments for each of the schools in Lincoln County. This information, coupled with the Nevada State Demographer's projections for minimal growth expected in Lincoln County over the next ten years, would lead to the conclusion that there is an adequate amount of space in the schools throughout the County to accommodate the expected numbers of students in a comfortable fashion. This also assumes that the physical structure analysis of the existing facilities indicates that all buildings and educational space included in this current analysis are usable. In the event that an engineering analysis of District facilities finds some buildings to be inadequate or unsound, the conclusions reached in this report regarding the adequacy of existing space would be invalidated.

Appendix of Charts

Chart 1

Lincoln County Total School Capacity Grades K-12

	Sq. Ft.	Design Capacity*	1999-2000 % Design Count Day Capacity		Capacity@ % Design 20/Room Capacity		Capacity@ %Design 25/Room Capacity		Capacity@ %Design 30/Room Capacity	
Elementary Schools										
Caliente Elementary	25,137	270	135	50	214	79	234	87	264	98
Panaca Elementary	12,250	132	99	75	165	125	195	148	225	170
Pahrnagat Valley	21,659	232	99	44	239	103	284	122	329	142
Pioche Elementary	18,312	197	64	35	165	84	195	99	225	114
Total Elementary		831	397	40	783	84	908	109	1043	128
Middle Schools										
Meadow Valley	9,660	97	91	94	140	144	175	180	210	216
Pahrnagat Valley	23,073	231	65	28	140	61	175	76	210	91
Total Middle School		328	156	48	280	85	350	107	420	128
High Schools										
Lincoln County	61,818	547	177	32	400	73	500	91	600	110
Pahrnagat Valley	30,827	273	96	35	240	88	295	108	350	128
Total High School		820	273	29	640	78	795	97	950	116
Total School District		1979	826	42	1703	86	2053	104	2413	122
*American Institute of Architects Educational Standards Elementary School - 85-100 sq. ft./student - 93 used Middle School - 90-110 sq. ft./student - 100 used High School - 100-125 sq. ft./student - 113 used										

Chart 2

Lincoln County School District					
School Capacity By Grade					
Caliente Elementary School - Design Capacity 270					
	1999 Count Day Enrollment	Available Rooms	20/Room Optimum Capacity	25/Room Acceptable Capacity	30/Room Maximum Capacity
Pre-K	2	1	20	25	30
K	13	1	40	50	60
1*	21	2	15	15	15
2*	17	1	15	15	15
3*	19	1	15	15	15
4	22	1	25	25	30
5	26	1	25	25	30
6	17	1	25	25	30
Computer Lab		1	14	14	14
Family to Family		1	20	25	25
Total Pre K-6	137	11	214	234	264
Total K-6	135		194	209	234
Total 1-6	122		154	159	174
*State mandated 15/1 student/teacher ratio					

Chart 3

Lincoln County School District

School Capacity By Grade

Panaca Elementary School - Design Capacity 132

	1999 Count Day Enrollment	Available Rooms		20/Room Optimum Capacity	25/Room Acceptable Capacity	30/Room Maximum Capacity
Pre-K	4	1		20	25	30
K	14	1	x2 Sessions	40	50	60
1*	14	1		15	15	15
2*	15	1		15	15	15
3*	11	1		15	15	15
4	16	1		20	25	30
5	11	1		20	25	30
6	18	1		20	25	30
Total Pre K-5	103			165	195	225
Total K-5	99			145	170	195
Total 1-6	85			105	120	135

*State mandated 15/1 student/teacher ratio

Chart 4

Lincoln County School District

School Capacity By Grade

New Pioche Elementary School - Design Capacity 197

	1999 Count Day Enrollment	Available Rooms		20/Room Optimum Capacity	25/Room Acceptable Capacity	30/Room Maximum Capacity
Pre-K	5	1		20	25	30
K	11	1	x2 Sessions	40	50	60
1*	6	1		15	15	15
2*	8	1		15	15	15
3*	10	1		15	15	15
4	11	1		20	25	30
5	8	1		20	25	30
6	10	1		20	25	30
Total Pre K-6	69	8		165	195	225
Total K-6	64	7		145	170	195
Total 1-6	53	6		105	120	135

*State mandated 15/1 student/teacher ratio

Chart 5

Lincoln County School District

School Capacity By Grade

Pahranagat Valley Elementary School - Design Capacity 232

	1999 Count Day Enrollment	Available Rooms		20/Room Optimum Capacity	25/Room Acceptable Capacity	30/Room Maximum Capacity
Pre-K	2	1		20	25	30
K	16	1	x2 Sessions	40	50	60
1*	10	1		15	15	15
2*	20	1		15	15	15
3*	12	1		15	15	15
4	25	1		20	25	30
5	16	1		20	25	30
Extra Room		1		20	25	30
Computer Lab		1		14	14	14
Music Room		1		20	25	30
Title I		1		20	25	30
Family to Family		1		20	25	30

Total Pre K-5	101	12	239	284	329
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Total K-5	99		219	259	299
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Total 1-5	85		179	209	239
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*State mandated 15/1 student/teacher ratio

Chart 6

Lincoln County School District					
School Capacity By Grade					
Pahrnagat Valley Middle School - Design Capacity 231					
Grades 6-8					
Room	1999 Count Day Enrollment	Available Rooms	20/Room Optimum Capacity	25/Room Acceptable Capacity	30/Room Maximum Capacity
English		1	20	25	30
Math		1	20	25	30
Science		1	20	25	30
Social Studies		1	20	25	30
Art		1	20	25	30
P.E., Band, Music		1 combined*	20	25	30
Computer, Fr. Lang.		1 combined*	20	25	30
Total 6-8	65		140	175	210
*share some facilities with the high school					

Chart 7

Lincoln County School District					
School Capacity By Grade					
Meadow Valley Middle School - Design Capacity 97					
Grades 7-8					
Room	1999 Count Day Enrollment	Available Rooms	20/Room Optimum Capacity	25/Room Acceptable Capacity	30/Room Maximum Capacity
English		1	20	25	30
Math		1	20	25	30
Science		1	20	25	30
Social Studies		1	20	25	30
Technology		1	20	25	30
P.E., Band, Music		1 combined*	20	25	30
Keyboard, Spanish		1 combined*	20	25	30
Total 7-8	91		140	175	210
* share some facilities with the high school					

Chart 8

Lincoln County School District					
School Capacity By Grade					
New Lincoln County High School - Design Capacity 547					
Room #	1999-2000 Count Day	Class	20/Room Optimum	25/Room Acceptable	30/Room Maximum
1		Classroom	20	25	30
2		Classroom	20	25	30
3		Classroom	20	25	30
4		Classroom	20	25	30
5		Classroom	20	25	30
6		Classroom	20	25	30
7		Classroom	20	25	30
8		Classroom	20	25	30
9		Classroom	20	25	30
10		Classroom	20	25	30
11		Classroom	20	25	30
Sci. Lab.		Physics/Chemistry	20	25	30
Band		Band/Choir	20	25	30
Home Ec.		Home Economics	20	25	30
Res. Cntr.		Computer/Technology	20	25	30
Gymnasium		P.E.	20	25	30
Multi-Purp.		Practice Gym/M.P.	20	25	30
Vocational		Wood/Metal/Auto	60	75	90
Total 9-12		177	400	500	600

Chart 9

Lincoln County School District					
School Capacity By Grade					
Pahranagat Valley High School - Design Capacity 273					
Room #	1999-2000 Count Day	Class	20/Room Optimum	25/Room Acceptable	30/Room Maximum
1		Home Economics	20	25	30
2		Science Lab	20	25	30
3		Math	20	25	30
4		Special Education	20	20	20
5		English	20	25	30
6		Math - FFA	20	25	30
7		Social Studies	20	25	30
13		English	20	25	30
14		Art	20	25	30
15		Business/Computer	20	25	30
Gym		P.E.	20	25	30
Multi-Pur.		Music	20	25	30
Total 9-12		96	240	295	350

Chart 10

Lincoln County School District Historical Enrollment

Caliente Elementary School

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% +/-
Pre-K	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	7	12	9	2	
K	12	18	25	13	27	31	19	24	22	22	13	
1	15	15	16	28	18	24	33	21	22	19	21	-5
2	17	15	17	19	23	20	24	27	22	20	17	-23
3	23	20	12	18	19	23	18	21	23	24	19	-21
4	24	22	16	15	18	21	21	20	18	24	22	16
5	11	24	19	21	14	20	22	19	20	19	26	-16
6	11	13	24	17	18	14	16	24	24	24	17	-37
Ungraded	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Elem	114	127	129	131	137	156	157	163	163	161	137	

Design Capacity 270

Room Capacity

@20/rm 214

@25/rm 234

@30/rm 264

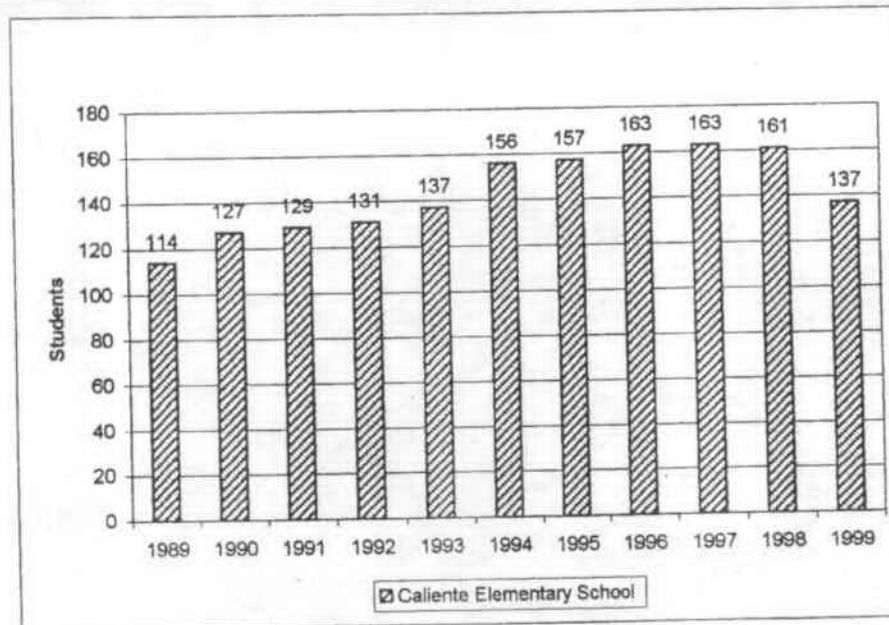


Chart 17

Lincoln County School District Historical Enrollment

Pahranagat Valley High School

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	% +/-
9	24	16	26	25	16	34	30	27	23	31	22	
10	27	22	21	25	30	16	36	33	27	22	31	0
11	16	25	21	16	28	30	14	34	33	25	20	-13
12	19	14	24	21	17	29	29	17	34	33	22	-19
Ungraded	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	10
Total-High	86	77	92	88	92	110	110	112	117	112	96	

Pahranagat Valley HS
Design Capacity 273
Room Capacity
 @20/rm 240
 @25/rm 295
 @30/rm 350

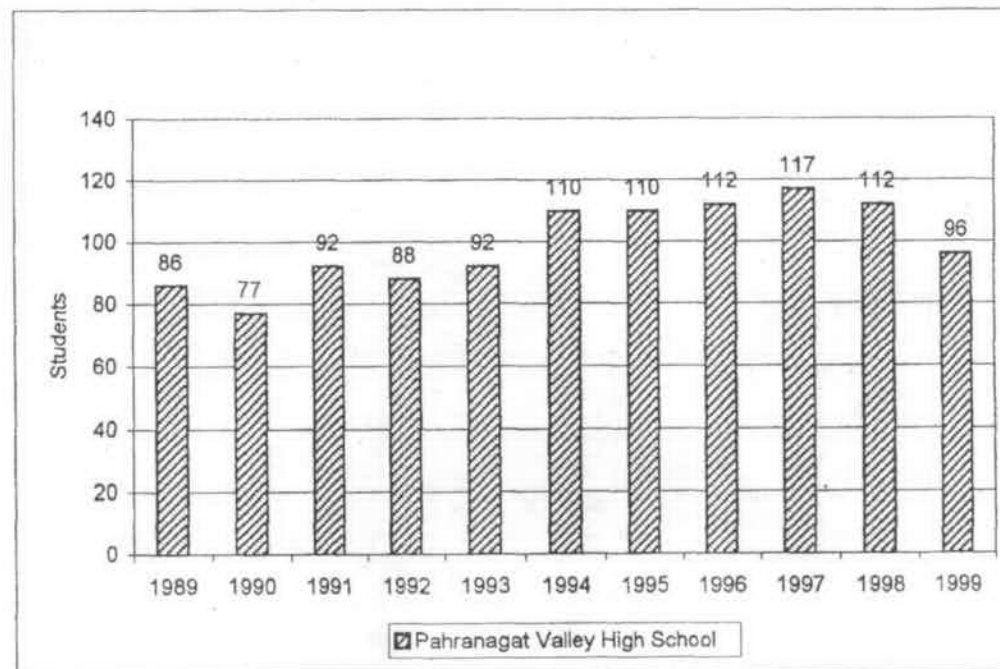


Chart 18

**Nevada State Planning Commission
School District Needs Assessment for Maintenance, Repair and New Construction**

Lincoln County School District

District	Year	Number of Ele. Sch.	Estimated Cost	Number of Mid. Sch.	Estimated Cost	Number of High Sch.	Estimated Cost	Number of Alt. Sch.	Cost	Total Projected Students
L	1999									1,048
I	2000					1	\$8,000,000			1,039
N	2001									1,031
C	2002									1,003
O	2003	1	\$2,500,000							984
L	2004									984
N	2005									984
	2006									984
C	2007									984
O	2008									984
	Totals	1	\$2,500,000			1	\$8,000,000			

Elementary school reflects the replacement of existing Pioche Elementary School

High school reflects the replacement of the existing Lincoln County High School

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Economic/Demographic



Economic/Demographic Joint LC/CoC ROP

The Development, and operation of interim storage and permanent disposal and related transportation systems for nuclear waste in Nevada may impact upon local economic and demographic conditions within Lincoln County and the City of Caliente. consequences of DOE waste management activities may be both positive (or desirable) and negative (undesirable) in nature. Economic impacts include for example changes in employment, income and local industrial activity. Demographic changes might include local population growth or decline, alterations in the distribution of residents among County communities, and variances in the numbers of residents among various age, sex and racial groupings.

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2. Lincoln County Nuclear Waste Management Program: Impact Assessment and Alleviation Planning System Description and Status Report 1985-1996
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Lincoln County Repository Oversight
Program Office P.O.
Box 1068 Caliente, Nv.
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